

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.
A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in the hall of the Old Colony A. S. Society, on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th inst. The President being absent, the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Stetson, of South Abington, a Vice President of the Society.
The meeting was opened by the singing of the hymn, "The Church is our Mother," by Mr. Stetson. The prayer was by Mr. Stetson. The reading of the Scriptures was by Mr. Stetson. The sermon was by Mr. Stetson, on the text, "The Church is our Mother." The collection was by Mr. Stetson. The meeting closed with the singing of the hymn, "The Church is our Mother," by Mr. Stetson.

THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING, ETC.
To WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
ESTEEMED FRIEND—I was present at the great gathering in the Faneuil Hall, called to concert measures for effectually preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It was good to be there, on the spot hallowed and consecrated by the noble deeds of illustrious men of former days, to catch an inspiring glimpse of the rising spirit of freedom, waking in new life and vigor from its slumber of years. Truly, it was a most glorious demonstration. It was a sublime and ennobling spectacle, to witness that mighty mass of living freemen, standing at the altar-shrine of Freedom, in the name of God and Humanity demanding the priceless boon of Liberty to all who may be found on the soil of free Massachusetts—LIBERTY to the panting, trembling fugitive, flying before the "god-like," or fend-like, no less than to the proudest native-born citizen.
"Oh, Liberty! one man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame,
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee,
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?"
The blessed word of freedom has once more gone forth from Faneuil Hall through the length and breadth of the land, never to return void. The word is spoken; henceforth the free soil of the Old Bay State may never be polluted by the tramp of bloodhounds, of any description.
There is among men a real and a pretended veneration of the Constitution of the United States. I pity the real; the pretended I despise. And when I see a freeman, "on bended knees begging for the poor boon of the Constitution," I will not hesitate to interrupt his devotion; for well I know that such "faith" can never "make him whole."
What is the Constitution, that we should desire it? "A covenant with death, and an agreement with hell." I know that it seems to a portion of our countrymen conditional freedom. But, still, under its provisions, another portion of our countrymen are held in servitude, abject and unconditional. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not unto me." That is the true doctrine. "Remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them." When, under the provisions of the Constitution, men make merchandise of God's image, rob man of his humanity, woman of her purity, and both of all their God-given rights, degrading and reducing them to a level with beasts and creeping things, how can I respect that instrument? Under these circumstances, I can have no more respect for the lifeless parchment, than I would have for the living, breathing monster, who might do the same damning deeds.
As to the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, I think that is a question of comparatively little importance. The discussion of it would prove a bootless task. And, indeed, of what real importance is it whether the Constitution sanctions it or not, so long as the people are determined to resist it on account of its gross injustice and inhumanity? It is directly opposed to the dearest rights of freemen; and
"Men are more than constitutions;"
Any lawyer of ordinary ingenuity and ability might prove it constitutional to-day, unconstitutional to-morrow, and constitutional again, on the next day. The law should be, and will be, judged according to its own intrinsic merits or demerits; ay, and condemned, too, for its intrinsic unworthiness. The Constitution can never justify it; it is wholly unjustifiable. Let any man prove the law to be strictly constitutional, and the Constitution is damned forever in the eyes of all men—nothing can save it. Northern men will resist the infamous law; not because it is unconstitutional, but because it is unjust. Southern men will defend it, (according to their ability), not because it is constitutional, but because it is intended (though, poorly calculated) to subvert the interests of their "peculiar institution."
But this law must be resisted, at all hazards. I would not counsel the spilling of blood. God forbid that circumstances should ever render such an event inevitable.
"No, Freedom, no! blood should not stain
The hem of thy white vesture."
And yet, I am confident that the freemen of Massachusetts will not be found, in any event, to act the part of cowards. They will take their stand boldly on the broad platform of open rebellion. They will stand firm and erect, strong in the strength of Truth, Justice and Right, armed with the panoply of God; and they must prove invincible.
"Thrice he armed, who hath his quarrel just."
A Boston paper, styled "democratic," has declared that the infamous and abominable fugitive slave bill is "the legitimate fruit of the abolition agitation." Very well. Be it so, then. If, "by the foolishness of preaching," it is by proclaiming the absolute and immediate necessity of undoing heavy burdens, breaking every yoke and every chain, and letting the oppressed go free, if, by such "agitation," the national miscreants and man-haters, the tyrannical and murderous oppressors of men, who "strike hands with thieves and consens with adulterers," have been led, or driven, in their madness and desperation, to fill the measure of their iniquity, I am disposed, in view of the result, humbly, but most heartily, to thank God and give Him all the glory. To me, it is a most encouraging omen; and the friends of freedom have abundant cause to rejoice that the foul fiend has over-shot his mark. It is even so. Figuratively speaking, the arch demon of slavery, in his eagerness to compass his ends, has seized his own sword by the blade, and presented the hilt to the friends of freedom. We have only to clutch the proffered instrument, and "off with his head"—kill the monster with his own weapon!
Yours for the fugitives, remembering the enslaved,
HARRISON N. SPOONER.
Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1850.

CORRECTION.
DEAR MR. GARRISON: In resolution which I offered at the late Convention at Valley Falls, R. I., (published in the Liberator of week before last), an error occurs which requires correction, and which I much regret was not corrected last week, as it was designed to have been. In that resolution, after expressing congratulations that no New England Senator voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, it is added that only one New England Representative voted for it. The error was in giving too much credit to the New England representation; for the shame and wickedness in voting for that law are shared with SAMUEL A. ELIOT of Boston, by the following five Democrats, viz: Fuller, Gerry, and Littlefield, of Maine, and Hubbard and Peaslee, of New Hampshire. Let the people of New England understand these facts. S. M.
Boston, Oct. 20, 1850.

FIRST SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.
Another Fugitive Slave Arrested.
Yesterday forenoon, about half-past 3 o'clock, an alleged fugitive slave was brought to the United States Marshal's office, in Philadelphia, who had been arrested while at work as a hod-carrier, on the Bridge Road, near Poplar street, at the instance of his master, Thomas T. Jones, of Cecil county, Maryland. The name of the alleged slave is Henry Garrison. He appears to be about 25 or 27 years of age, and has been absent from his master for eight years. He was accompanied by a young man of his own color, who desired that a young man counsel, which request was granted. The warrant for the arrest of the slave was issued by Justice Grier, and the right of ownership and identity of the person was heard by him. The Philadelphia Times says—
The right of property in Henry Garrison was traced through several wills to the present master, T. P. Jones. His identity as a slave was established by Mr. Jones and others, when Mr. Pierce, for the prisoner, asked that the case be postponed until a future period, to allow an opportunity to Charles Gibbons to attend as counsel.
Judge Grier said that this was, to be sure, a summary proceeding, yet he desired to give the prisoner an opportunity to be properly defended; and if he proceeded in a summary manner, it would be owing to the ill advice the colored population were now receiving. He said he had read in the papers of colored beings being held, at which resolutions were passed advising and urging the colored people to arm themselves against the laws, and shoot down the officers of the law. If such advice should be taken, the first officer killed would be the signal for the extermination of the black race. All laws, he thought, would be set at defiance, as they had been a short time since.
He was as much a friend to the unfortunate race as any man, but he looked upon white men who would give advice of armed resistance to the laws, as the colored people's worst enemies. He felt satisfied that this case until this day, he felt satisfied that the usual course of law would be followed, and that the Navy Yard for their whole military force, "and as true as God liveth, and my soul liveth," said the Judge, "I will maintain the law, though I have to order every man who puts himself in armed opposition to the law to be shot down. I will execute the law as I find it, at all hazards."
It was here suggested that the laws of Pennsylvania made it illegal to place the prisoner in any of its prisons. Judge Grier agreed to keep the alleged slave until this day. The Judge said that if any mob should congregate—black or white—with a view to resist the laws, it would be repelled, even to the shedding of blood. The hearing of the case was then postponed until this morning.
From the Philadelphia Ledger, of Saturday.
THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. The hearing in the case of Henry Garrison, colored, who was arrested on Thursday as a fugitive slave, from Cecil county, Maryland, was resumed yesterday morning before Judges Grier and Kane, in the U. S. Circuit Court. The prisoner, during Thursday night, was kept in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and on Friday morning he was removed from the court-house.
Mr. Hugh W. Tener appeared on the part of the claimant, and Messrs. Robert P. Kane, David Paul Brown, Charles Gibbons, and Wm. S. Pierce, in behalf of Garrison.
Judge Grier explained to the respondent's counsel that the prisoner was charged with being a fugitive from labor for a term of years, which was to cease upon his attaining the age of thirty years, under will of Margaret Sanders, the alleged former owner of the respondent.
Mr. Tener opened the case. He said that he was desirous to submit the facts to the Court without comment, and if they were not satisfactory to the Court, he would not object to the discharge of the prisoner. He then offered in vindication of the will of Margaret Sanders, being dated Dec. 9th, 1838, and the will of Benedict Jones to Thomas Price Jones, the legate and executor under the same, and who now makes the claim before the Court.
Mr. Gibbons objected to this evidence, on the ground that the papers were not so certified under the acts of Congress as to admit of their admission, and cited the authorities which sustained his objection. The Judge declined admitting the papers, and clearly pointed out the course which the claimant ought to have pursued in prosecuting his claim under the late act of Congress. He said the party should have gone before a Judge or Magistrate, and had his papers properly certified. The case would then be brought out at issue, and then nothing would be necessary, but to prove the identity of the prisoner as the individual so shown to have been a fugitive from labor. Mr. Tener then proceeded to show that Henry Garrison is a slave, and the circumstances of the case, by verbal evidence.
Mr. Tener asked the Court to allow the claimant until this morning for the purpose of having his documents properly attested, and the case brought before the Court in accordance with the rules laid down in the law.
Mr. Brown strongly opposed this motion, contending that, as the law was a stringent one, the giving of any advantage to the claimant would be a monstrous perversion of justice. The party had had ample time to prepare his case, and having begun erroneously, the prisoner ought not to be kept in custody until Mr. Jones can make up the deficiency of his case. The precedent would be a bad one, and followed by all in the future. He said that the party should be allowed to go at issue, and then nothing would be necessary, but to prove the identity of the prisoner as the individual so shown to have been a fugitive from labor. Mr. Tener then proceeded to show that Henry Garrison is a slave, and the circumstances of the case, by verbal evidence.
The Court decided against any further extension of time. Eight years' delay had already been had in reclaiming the slave, and he did not feel disposed to add to his responsibility, if he could avoid it. He was disposed to give justice as well to the master as to the slave—but the master must prove his case to the very letter—he should have his pound of flesh, but no more. Even an *ex parte* case had not been made out, and as the Legislature of the State has forbidden the use of jails in the Commonwealth for securing fugitive slaves, the prisoner was ordered to be discharged.
In the course of the hearing, Judge Grier stated that he had preferred that the case should come before the Court, instead of a United States Commissioner, so that the precedent should be established, and the proceedings in future cases be conducted regularly.
The excitement among the crowd was intense, but it exhibited itself in no act of indecorum until the discharge of Garrison was announced, when the most boisterous cheering followed. He was received by his friends with the most extravagant tokens of joy, and was borne off the ground with incredible speed. So ended the first case brought in this city under the new Fugitive Slave Law of the United States.
From the Phil. North American, of Saturday.
As the liberated black man was leaving the court, he was raised by some persons, and taken to the mistake that he was committing. In his alarm, he ran through Independence Square, pursued by officers and spectators, and jumped over the iron railing into Sixth street. Other Wm. Wood, of the city police, having his attention attracted by the noise, and seeing the negro to be fleeing from justice, headed him off and endeavored to stop him. He and the negro man came in violent collision, and the latter desperately seized the foot of the policeman, and held him fast. The police officer, named John Foreman, was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who held him to bail in \$1000 cash to answer the charges of assaulting and resisting the officers and inciting to riot.
There were various rumors as to threats of organized resistance on the part of the colored population, to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, but no demonstration of this kind was made. Some disturbances, caused by collisions between blacks and white streets, but nothing of a serious nature resulted.
The New York Post adds:
"Our readers will see by the postscript, that the man arrested in Philadelphia as a fugitive slave was cleared. This was owing to the fact that the case came before a regularly constituted court of law, where the evidence could be sifted by the usual rules of evidence. Had it been brought before the tribunal created by the law itself, where none but the most summary processes would have been resorted to, the poor fellow by this time would have been in some slave pen in Maryland."
The Philadelphia Sun, after giving the particulars of this trial, adds—
In about half an hour after the prisoner was set free, as he was emerging from the door of the Court Room

in the second story of the main building, a significant sign was made by a man standing in the second story window, and instantly the crowd became carried away with the wildest kind of enthusiasm. Presently the liberated man appeared in the doorway leading into the yard, and such a rush to take place, and such a cheering, as manifested, we never heard before. Umbrellas and hats were tossed upwards, and handkerchiefs of every color waved, and the crowd ran wildly in different directions.
It appeared to many that the man was attempting to escape from the Court House. The excitement was so tremendous that the affair could not be understood; no explanation could be made. The crowd rushed pell mell, dashing up against trees, turning round over heels over the chains in Independence Square, and the man was headed off by officer Wood, who thought he was running away. Garnet caught Wood's finger in his mouth, and came very near biting it entirely off. Wood held on; severe wrangling ensued; excitement increased; and finally the prisoner was freed from the grasp of the officer, and hurried wildly down Sixth and St. Mary streets.
He was nearly pulled to pieces for joy; his shirt was literally torn into shreds, and the tattered garments were subsequently waved by a female from the second story window of the house to which Garrison had been taken. On the exhibition, the dense assembly gave the loudest expression to their feelings. The shirt was torn into small pieces by the woman, and thrown from the window to the crowd. Each piece was eagerly and lustily snatched up with avidity. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Purvis, Smith, and others, which were received with deafening applause.
We do not remember to have ever seen so much enthusiasm and joy among any class of people. The shouts that rent the atmosphere were those of joy and liberty. The above is merely a recital of facts that took place on the arrest and acquittal of the first alleged fugitive slave made in this city under the recent fugitive slave law enacted by Congress.
Fugitive Slave Law.—The Washington Republic of the 17th inst. contains Attorney General Crittenden's opinion of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. He says there is nothing in any part of the act that suspends the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the whole act is not only constitutional, but is necessary for the proper enforcement of that provision of the Constitution which declares that all fugitive slaves shall be delivered up on claim being made for them.
The Detroit Free Press states that the agitation is sustained in that quarter by unprincipled speculators, who keep the negroes in a constant state of alarm, and stirring up the passions of the community. The unhappy fugitives sell their land and other property in the midst of this panic, and the agitators reap their profit this way, buying farms "for a song." The Free Press observes, "We are informed that very many such sacrifices have already been made in this city."
Fugitive Negroes.—Col. J. D. Bailey, Desoto Parish, La., discovered, a few days since, while pursuing some of the fugitives in the Jordan settlement, a party of seven or eight slaves, who were snugly lodged in a cave, well provided with comfortable rations, such as hams, bacon, and a general assortment of groceries. Some of them were captured, and delivered to their owners.
Who sustain the Fugitive Slave Law?—The Locomotive of Pennsylvania have just re-elected FOUR members of Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave Law.—Boston Atlas.
And the Whigs of Ohio have just re-elected John L. Taylor, the only Whig who voted for that law who was a candidate for re-election.
Bluff Off.—Mr. Webster having the company of the Turkish Ambassador, sent for Mr. J. B. Smith to call at the Revere House, as he wished to obtain his services to go to Marshfield for a few days. Mr. Smith called at the Revere House, and Mr. Webster's request was stated to him. He sent word to Mr. Webster that he would not go to his house for \$100 per day, and that there was not a colored man in Boston mean enough to enter the service for one day of the enemy of the human race. Mr. Webster tried to get other colored men, but failed.
Negro Sealing.—Theophilus Freeman, a well known negro trader of New Orleans, was on Saturday delivered over to the tender mercies of two officers from Alabama, on a requisition from the Governor of that State. The charge against Freeman is for being associated with a gang of negro thieves in Alabama. The requisition also called for the delivery of a free woman of color named Sarah Combs, who he happened to be out of the city.—New Orleans Courier.
There is some fun in the "Southern Press," at Washington. The Richmond Enquirer having expressed its surprise that the merchants there continued still to trade in Francis Jackson's candles, the Press makes this comment:
"Henceforth, therefore, the candles, if not the politics of the abolitionists, are to be resisted. They may take our territory, but we are determined not to take their candles! never, never, never, at all hazards and to the last extremity."
If the compromise should be violated, the Press further threatens to use its exertions to close the Southern market against wooden nutmegs.
Burnt to Death.—Marty Dunn, a colored woman, living in the woods between Burnstable and Hyannis, was burnt to death, a few days since, by her clothes taking fire, while in a state of intoxication. She was nearly eighty years of age.
The population of Ireland is the poorest and her church the wealthiest in Europe.
Jenny Lind at Philadelphia.—The Nightingale, on her way to Philadelphia, for the purpose of drawing attention from the people along the route, and in several places there was much excitement to get a view of her. The first ticket in Philadelphia brought \$25—the Boston price—and was secured by Mr. Root, the eminent daguerotypist.
Vermont.—United States Senator.—Hon. Solomon Foot, of Rutland, has been elected by the Legislature of Vermont, United States Senator for six years in place of Mr. Phelps, whose term expires in March next.
The Telegraph Case.—The case of Morse's Telegraph versus House's was decided by Judge Woodbury on the 17th inst. The Judge went into the history of telegraphing at great length. He contended that the patent of Morse extended only to the mode, and not to the principle of telegraphing, and as the modes are entirely different, no infringement is proved.
The counsel for Morse gave notice of appeal to the full Court.
Dreadful Mortality.—Out of a cargo of 169 Norwegian emigrants, on the ship *Beagle*, for the United States, 100 died on the passage, and were thrown overboard. They were victims of ship-fever, contracted during a recent voyage of three months from Europe.
What!—The Detroit Free Press—General Cass's organ—states that two German companies, and a company of United States troops, guard the jail in New Orleans, where the alleged slave is held. It says the people there are in a great excitement, and that the greatest charity which finds it for them, Help us, then, all you who are friends of the fugitive, to extend to them this charity, this simple justice. Let all, who know, or can learn of places which may be filled by these men, women and youths, give information by letter or otherwise, to Robert F. Walker, or, Messrs. May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.
Friend, whoever you are that reads these lines, this appeal is made to you. Cannot you find, or procure, one or more places where the hunted slave may abide securely, and work through the winter? We want you to attend to this at once.
N. B. Many of the fugitives come very poorly provided with clothing; and those who have garments of any kind to spare, will be sure to confer them on the suffering and needy by sending them, marked "For fugitives," at 21 Cornhill, as above.

THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.
TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, COMMENCING ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1850.
It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to enlarge upon the importance of this undertaking, the force and solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon, and continue it, or the encouraging success that has from year to year crowned the effort.
The patient labor of years has not been in vain. The strongholds of apathy and indifference, ever the most hopeless, have been stormed and carried. The mind of the whole country is aroused to its utmost activity, and He who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the over-ruling of it to the carrying forward of His own gracious purposes, enables us to see, in the changing schemes and cowardly combinations of political parties, the hitherto undreamed of treason of eminent Northern statesmen, the increased confusion, violence, not to say madness, of the Southern slave-masters, those elements of human weakness and passion from which, when conflicting on so grand a scale as at present, evolve the great changes which are the way-marks of History.
Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant and thoughtless mind, that the abolition of American slavery could take place but by an agitation that should convulse the whole nation. The indications that accompany all great changes must be seen here: upon the earth, distress of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.
Under these circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of entire and abstract truth is needed as never before. Amid the clamor of combinations, compromises, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of the abolitionists should give forth no uncertain sound. As the sole depositaries of those truths which alone can save this nation, how deeply should they feel the importance of the position they occupy! It is left to them to declare by words, and by the corresponding actions that alone give words significance, that the distinction between right and wrong is eternal and immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verities, whose teachings it is neither safe nor wise to question. Hence follows the simple confession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the most proslavery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances, a sin; immediate emancipation, in all cases, a duty; and, according as the sympathies of every man and woman in this great nation are with the slave or the master, must each individual character be judged—in the eyes of man now, at a higher tribunal hereafter.
To aid in the promulgation of this testimony are the funds of the Bazaar devoted, and for its help we appeal to all, of every class, creed and condition. We feel entitled to the sympathy, and, as far as ability may extend, to the aid of every human creature, inasmuch as it is for that inalienable human right that underlies all others, the right of personal ownership, that we are contending.
On this occasion, any impassioned appeal would be superfluous. The motives to exertion reside in the facts of the case; may they so stir the hearts and arouse the consciences of all whose circumstances enable them to co-operate with us, that the success of this year's Bazaar may be in some measure commensurate with the importance of the decisions now at issue.
ANNE WARREN WESTON.
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN.
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS.
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.
SARAH S. RUSSELL.
SARAH B. SHAW.
LYDIA D. PARKER.
MARY MAY.
SARAH R. MAY.
MARIA LOWELL.
EVELINA A. S. SMITH.
HELEN E. GARRISON.
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS.
THANKFUL SOUTHWICK.
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK.
ABBY B. FRANCIS.
LOUISA LORING.
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.
SUSAN C. CABOT.
CAROLINE WESTON.
CATHERINE SARGENT.
HENRIETTA SARGENT.
HANNAH TUFTS.
ANN R. BRAMHALL.
MARY WILLEY.
ELIZABETH GAY.
ELIZA F. EDDY.
HARRIET M. PALMER.
HARRIET B. HALL.
ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.
The Weymouth and Braintree Anti-Slavery Society will hold their ANNUAL FAIR during the last week in October.
The collection of beautiful and useful articles will be larger than of any previous occasion, and it is hoped that many friends from neighboring towns will find it convenient to attend.
Any donations of money or articles will be thankfully received. HANNAH PIERCE, President.
MARY WESTON, Secretary.
TO THE FRIENDS OF THE FUGITIVE.
Alarmed at the operation of the new Fugitive Slave Law, the Fugitives from slavery are pressing Northward. Many have been obliged to flee precipitately, leaving behind them all the little they have acquired since they escaped from slavery. They are coming to us in increasing numbers, and they look to us for aid. Oppressed by the tyranny of a heartless and God-defying government, who will help them? Their first and most earnest desire is for employment. That is the greatest charity which finds it for them. Help us, then, all you who are friends of the fugitive, to extend to them this charity, this simple justice. Let all, who know, or can learn of places which may be filled by these men, women and youths, give information by letter or otherwise, to Robert F. Walker, or, Messrs. May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.
Friend, whoever you are that reads these lines, this appeal is made to you. Cannot you find, or procure, one or more places where the hunted slave may abide securely, and work through the winter? We want you to attend to this at once.
N. B. Many of the fugitives come very poorly provided with clothing; and those who have garments of any kind to spare, will be sure to confer them on the suffering and needy by sending them, marked "For fugitives," at 21 Cornhill, as above.

R. I. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.
The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Providence, in Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 13th and 14th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Distinguished advocates of emancipation from other States have been invited to be with us, and it is expected their presence on this occasion will add to the interest of the meetings.
What now we ask is an earnest and faithful response from the people of our own State, who profess adherence of the constantly increasing evils of American slavery—evils that are every day developing themselves in some new phase in the moral, social and political communities in which they move, and for whose existence no man or woman in our State may deny their proper share of responsibility. It is not a time when we may properly shrink from the duty our reason points to, and which our long cherished faith makes binding upon us. The hounds of the slave-gang are upon the track of the fugitive, armed with the weapons of the law, and eager for their triumphs, which only fleeingshadow short, even—the triumphs of Slavery and its curses and its chains, over the Liberty which makes life a boon worthy of thanksgiving, and which some few of the dark sons of Africa have been so fortunate as to purchase for themselves and their wives and children. If we have hearts and remember the professions we have made, we shall not fail to come together on this occasion, and utter, in noble and earnest language, our detestation of an unrighteous law, and our determination to remember, in his hour of trial, the hunted fugitive from the South's dark prison-house, as well as those who still clank the heavy and galling chains of American servitude.
In behalf of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society.
JOHN BROWN, President.
AMARANTH PAINES, Secretary.
Providence, Oct. 8th, 1850.
THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.
Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.
Will continue with meetings at the following named places—see list and post paid.
DANIELSONVILLE, Ct.
Saturday Evening and Sunday, Oct. 26 and 27.
This meeting will be held in the new Hall, and will be attended by CHARLES C. BURLEIGH and SAMUEL MAY, Jr. (Agent of the Convention).
CONCORD, N. H.
Saturday Evening and Sunday, Oct. 26 and 27.
This Convention will be attended by those indefatigable friends of the slave, STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABEL KELLEY FOSTER.
BRADFORD, N. H.
Saturday Evening and Sunday, Nov. 2 and 3.
To be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABEL K. FOSTER.
BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The annual meeting of the Boston Female A. S. Society will be held at the house of Joseph Southwick, No. 4 High street, on Wednesday next, Oct. 30, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
All ladies interested are invited to be present.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Sec. Sec.
Boston, Oct. 23.
MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLIN COMMITTEE.
LORING MOODY, having been duly appointed an Agent of the "Chaplin Fund Committee," will speak on the subject of his imprisonment, and the means of his deliverance, in
North Brookfield, Friday, Oct. 25.
West Brookfield, Sunday, " 27.
Springfield, Monday, " 28.
Northampton, Wednesday, " 30.
Greenfield, Friday, Nov. 1.
West Acton, Tuesday, 5.
Sundays, " 10.
The friends of freedom and humanity at the above named places will please to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.
SIXTH COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.
The sixth course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered on successive SUNDAY evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—
Oct. 27. Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
Nov. 3. Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.
" 10. Charles L. Remond, of Salem.
" 17. Wm. L. Garrison, of Salem.
" 24. Wm. L. Garrison, of Salem.
Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. Single Lecture, 6 1-4 cts.
E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.
MEETINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABEL KELLEY FOSTER will hold meetings and lecture as follows, in New Hampshire:—
Concord, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 29 and 30.
West Bozwen, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.
PSYCHOLOGY.
W. M. FERNALD is giving a course of Lectures, Sunday afternoons, at Washington Hall, 31 Broadfield street, on the subject of "Psychology," embracing the phenomena of dreaming, somnambulism, trances, presentiments, premonitions, warnings, impressions, magnetism, clairvoyance, (natural and artificial), spiritual communication and vision. Illustrated by many historical and psychological facts. Seats free. He will receive calls for these lectures in the neighboring towns.
TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES, &c.
The subscriber respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to enter upon Lecturing Engagements in any part of the United States.
His stock of Chemical Apparatus is extensive; and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures. Every Lecture will be profusely interspersed with appropriate Experiments. The subscriber may also be allowed to state, that he has been engaged in lecturing to the Athenaeums, Lyceums and Mechanics' Institutions of Scotland during the last 7 years. Testimonials and Certificates of ability may be had, and Terms learned, by applying to the subscriber (post paid) to W. S. BROWN.
Prof. of Chemistry and Anatomy, Hopedale, Milford, Mass.
NOTICE.
C. SPEAR will deliver an address in the Universalist church, next Sabbath afternoon, on the Cause of Crime; and in the Unitarian church in the evening, on the Duty of Society toward Liberated Prisoners.
MARRIED.—On the 18th ult., at Oak Grove, Bucks Co., Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Beasley, GEORGE LARSON, of Massachusetts, to AET M. CALIST, of Philadelphia.
DIED.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Mr. James H. Bryden, of the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., aged 36.

